

Won't you ask the President to avoid massive firings or other personnel actions in the lameduck period that heighten the sense of American instability? Won't you stand up for the proposition that peaceful transfers of power are a sacred part of our American heritage?

I recently took a look at comments that I made on the floor at this very spot on February 4. I was worried then, but my comments read even more frightening now. I stood here to explain my vote for impeachment. I said then:

"Unchallenged evil spreads like a virus. We have allowed a toxic President to infect the Senate and warp its behavior. An acquittal will lead to worse behavior."

The acquittal of this President has led to worse behavior. He is willing to demean our democracy in the eyes of the world because he is too weak to acknowledge that he lost an election. But there is still time for the Senate to be the adult leaders that this Nation so badly needs. Patriotic and mature leadership will not come from the President or the administration. The Senate must provide it.

And in the Senate, at this moment, strong Republican leadership to condemn President Trump's foolishness is key. When we Democrats stand up against the President, it makes little difference. We just get discounted by the President and his supporters. They are quickly forming a dangerous "Lost Cause" mythology about a stolen election. Every single Member of this Chamber knows that the myth that is being perpetrated is a lie. But some people will fall for the myth unless Republicans are willing to stand up and call out the lie.

The next 10 weeks are filled with peril. With COVID cases rising, hospitalizations increasing, deaths tragically multiplying, and people and businesses still suffering, we should be laser-focused on crushing this virus and rebuilding the American economy. The United States does not have the luxury to engage in conspiracy theories and multiple bogus election challenges.

To my colleagues, especially my Republican colleagues, the Nation needs the Senate right now to send a message of calm transition to a new administration. Please put our country first.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for roll call vote No. 227, motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Aileen Mercedes Cannon to be a Judge for the Southern District of Florida. Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted nay.

Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for roll call vote No. 228, confirmation of the nomination of Aileen Mercedes Cannon to be a Judge for the Southern District of Florida. Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted nay.●

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I was absent due to a family health matter requiring my attention when the Senate voted on vote No. 227 on the motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 863, Aileen Mercedes Cannon, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida. On vote No. 227, had I been present, I would have voted yea.

Mr. President, I was absent due to a family health matter requiring my attention when the Senate voted on vote No. 228 on confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 863, Aileen Mercedes Cannon, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida. On vote No. 228, had I been present, I would have voted yea.●

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Ms. HARRIS. Mr. President, I was absent, but had I been present I would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 177, the motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 812, of David W. Dugan, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois.

Mr. President, I was absent, but had I been present I would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 178, the motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 813, Stephen P. McGlynn, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois.

Mr. President, I was absent, but had I been present I would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 179, the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 812, of David W. Dugan, of Illinois, to be United

States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois.

Mr. President, I was absent, but had I been present I would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 180, the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 813, Stephen P. McGlynn, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois.

Mr. President, I was absent, but had I been present I would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 222, the motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 890, Amy Coney Barrett, of Indiana, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for November 2020. This is my fourth scorekeeping report since I filed the deemed budget resolution for fiscal year 2021 on May 4, 2020, as required by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, BBA19. The report compares current-law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts agreed to in BBA19. In the Senate, this information is used to determine whether budgetary points of order lie against pending legislation. The Republican staff of the Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, prepared this report pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act, CBA. The information included in this report is current through November 6, 2020.

Since I filed the last scorekeeping report on September 10, 2020, two measures with significant enforceable budgetary effects have been enacted. The first measure, the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act, P.L. 116-159, continued funding for all 12 annual appropriations bills through December 11, 2020, and extended or modified numerous surface transportation, healthcare, nutrition and commodities, veterans' health and benefits, and immigration programs and policies. The authorizing non-emergency provisions of the bill, which were scored to the Finance (Division C), Agriculture (Division D), and Veterans' Affairs (Division E) committees, would increase the deficit \$97.6 billion in fiscal year 2021, \$7.1 billion over fiscal year 2021-2025, and \$8.4 billion over fiscal year 2021-2030. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 84-10.

The second measure, the Extension of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, P.L. 116-164, extended preferential duty treatment for certain apparel items produced in the Caribbean Basin through fiscal year 2030. It also extended the date through which certain customs user fees and merchandise processing fees may be collected from September 30, 2029, to October 21, 2029. CBO estimated the bill would decrease revenue by \$299 million over the fiscal year 2021-2030 period, but the fee extensions would reduce direct outlays by \$435 million in fiscal year 2030. On net,

the bill would reduce deficits by \$136 million over the fiscal year 2021–2030 budget window. This bill cleared the Senate by unanimous consent and was charged to the Finance Committee.

Budget Committee Republican staff prepared Tables A–D.

Table A provides the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee exceeds or falls below its allocations for budget authority and outlays under the fiscal year 2021 deemed budget resolutions. This information is used for enforcing committee allocations pursuant to section 302 of the CBA. As the table shows, five committees are currently out of compliance with their allocations. The Finance Committee's fiscal year 2021 breach is the largest for this recording period and primarily stems from Division C, title V of P.L. 116–159, which provided accelerated and advanced payments to Medicare providers. CBO estimated that these advanced payments would be recouped in future years.

Table B provides the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds the statutory spending limits. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in sections 312 and 314 of the CBA. Appropriations for fiscal year 2021, displayed in this table, show that the Appropriations Committee is currently compliant with spending limits for fiscal year 2021. As of this filing, no full-year annual appropriations bills have been enacted and figures displayed represent advanced and permanent appropriations previously provided as well as full-year anomalies from the most recently enacted continuing resolution. Notably, P.L. 116–159 provided a full-year annual appropriation of \$13 million for costs associated with the upcoming Presidential inauguration in January. This appropriation is categorized as nonsecurity and has been charged to the Financial Services and General Government subcommittee.

Table C displays figures related to the limit on the use of changes in mandatory programs, CHIMPs, in appropriations bills. This \$15 billion CHIMP limitation for fiscal year 2021 is found in section 207 of BBA19. The Appropriations Committee is currently in compliance with this limit.

Table D provides the amount of budget authority enacted for fiscal year 2021 that has been designated as either for an emergency or for overseas contingency operations—OCO—pursuant to section 251 (b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. Funding that receives either of these designations results in cap adjustments to enforceable discretionary spending limits. There are no limits on either emergency or OCO spending; however, any Senator may challenge the designation with a point of order to strike the designation on the floor. No new budget authority with either of these designations has been enacted for fiscal year 2021.

In addition to the tables provided by Budget Committee Republican staff, I am submitting CBO tables which I will use to enforce budget totals approved by Congress.

For fiscal year 2021, CBO annualizes the effects of the last continuing resolution, which provides funding through December 11, 2020. For the enforcement of budgetary aggregates under section 311 of the CBA, the Budget Committee historically excludes temporary funding. As such, the current law levels, which exclude the temporary effects of the continuing resolution, are \$1,079.0 billion and \$569.6 billion in budget authority and outlays, respectively, below allowable levels, Tables 1 and 2. This spending room will be spent down as regular appropriations bills are enacted for the budget year. Revenues exceed assumed levels by \$267 million, \$1.4 billion, and \$2.8 billion over the fiscal year 2021, fiscal year 2021–2025, and fiscal year 2021–2030 periods, respectively. Social Security levels are at the levels assumed by the fiscal year 2021 deemed budget.

CBO's report also provides information needed to enforce the Senate Pay-As-You-Go, PAYGO, rule, table 3. This rule is enforced under section 4106 of the 2018 budget resolution. The Senate PAYGO scorecard currently shows enacted deficit increases in every enforceable window. The largest debit on the scorecard is \$17.1 billion over the fiscal year 2020–2030 period. The deficit increases caused by the authorizing provisions of the most recently enacted continuing resolution were excluded from the PAYGO scorecard pursuant to a direction in that law.

This submission also includes a table tracking the Senate's budget enforcement activity on the floor since the enforcement filing on May 4, 2020. No points of order have been raised since my September report.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE A.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (–) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

(In millions of dollars)

	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry			
Budget Authority	8,418	10,002	12,089
Outlays	8,261	9,676	11,462
Armed Services			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	4	21
Outlays	0	4	21
Commerce, Science, and Transportation			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Energy and Natural Resources			
Budget Authority	2,820	14,420	19,410
Outlays	310	5,870	17,280
Environment and Public Works			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Finance			
Budget Authority	89,738	373	–432

TABLE A.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (–) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Outlays	89,644	–1,116	–435
Foreign Relations			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Judiciary			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Rules and Administration			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Intelligence			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs			
Budget Authority	13	–86	7
Outlays	13	–86	7
Indian Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Small Business			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Total			
Budget Authority	100,989	24,713	31,095
Outlays	98,228	14,348	28,335

This table is current through November 6, 2020. This table tracks the spending effects of enacted legislation compared to allowable levels for authorizing committees. Initial allocations for the 2021, 2021–2025, and 2021–2030 periods can be found in the Chairman's May 4, 2020 filing in the Congressional Record.

TABLE B.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED REGULAR DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS ¹

(Budget authority, in millions of dollars)

	2021	
	Security ²	Nonsecurity ²
Statutory Discretionary Limits	671,500	626,500
Amount Provided by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee		
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0	7
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0	0
Defense	45	0
Energy and Water Development	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	0	13
Homeland Security	0	9
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	0	24,679
Legislative Branch	0	1
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0	83,233
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0	0
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0	4,400
Current Level Total	45	112,342
Total Enacted Above (+) or Below (–) Statutory Limits	–671,455	–514,158

This table is current through November 6, 2020.

¹ This table excludes spending pursuant to adjustments to the discretionary spending limits. These adjustments are allowed for certain purposes in section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA.

² Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

TABLE C.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)

(Budget authority, millions of dollars)

	2021
CHIMPS Limit for Fiscal Year 2021	15,000
Senate Appropriations Subcommittees	
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies	0
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	0
Defense	0
Energy and Water Development	0
Financial Services and General Government	0
Homeland Security	0
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies	0

TABLE C.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)—Continued

(Budget authority, millions of dollars)

	2021
Legislative Branch	0
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	0
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	0

TABLE C.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)—Continued

(Budget authority, millions of dollars)

	2021
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies	0
Current Level Total	0

TABLE C.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS (CHIMPS)—Continued

(Budget authority, millions of dollars)

	2021
Total CHIMPS Above(+) or Below(–) Budget Resolution	– 15,000
This table is current through November 6, 2020.	

TABLE D.—SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—ENACTED EMERGENCY AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS SPENDING

(Budget authority, millions of dollars)

	2021			
	Emergency		Overseas Contingency Operations	
	Security ¹	Nonsecurity ¹	Security ¹	Nonsecurity ¹
Current Level Total	0	0	0	0

This table is current through November 6, 2020.

¹ Security spending is defined as spending in the National Defense budget function (050) and nonsecurity spending is defined as all other spending.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, November 12, 2020.

Hon. MIKE ENZI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2021 budget and is current through November 6, 2020. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 4, 2020, pursuant to section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–37).

Since our last current level dated September 4, 2020, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, or revenues in fiscal year 2021:

Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (Public Law 116–159); and

Extension of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (Public Law 116–164).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021, AS OF NOVEMBER 6, 2020

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	3,832.2	4,032.8	200.6
Outlays	4,008.8	4,152.6	143.8
Revenues	2,800.4	2,800.6	0.3
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^a	1,016.3	1,016.3	0.0
Social Security Revenues	1,001.1	1,001.1	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^a Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021, AS OF NOVEMBER 6, 2020

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted ^{a b c}			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,800,378
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,509,325	2,416,968	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	0	811,012	0
Offsetting receipts	– 1,029,908	– 1,030,145	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,479,417	2,197,835	2,800,378
Enacted Legislation			
Authorizing Legislation			
Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (P.L. 116–142) ^c	– – –	– – –	– – –
Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Coronavirus Act (P.L. 116–148) ^c	– – –	– – –	– – –
Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116–152)	2,820	310	– – –
The Ryan Kules and Paul Benne Specially Adaptive Housing Improvement Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–154)	11	11	– – –
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 116–159) ^c	98,158	97,907	282
Extension of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (P.L. 116–164)	– – –	– – –	– 15
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation	100,989	98,228	267
Appropriation Legislation			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 116–159) ^d	13	124	– – –
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation	13	124	0
Continuing Resolution			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 116–159) ^{a b}	1,279,551	713,351	0
Entitlements and Mandatories			
Total Current Level ^{b c}	1,172,808	1,143,371	0
Total Senate Resolution ^c	4,032,778	4,152,588	2,800,645
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	3,832,200	4,008,797	2,800,378
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	200,578	143,791	267
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2021–2030			
Senate Current Level ^c	n.a.	n.a.	35,726,855
Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	35,724,078
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	2,777
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law; – – – = excluded from current level.

^a Sections 1001–1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) and the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Congressional Budget Act). Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include \$474 million in budget authority and \$732 million in estimated outlays.

^b For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the Senate, the aggregate spending and revenue levels for 2021 published in the Congressional Record on May 4, 2020, by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget pursuant to section 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (P.L. 116–37) do not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.

^c Current level excludes budgetary effects designated as an emergency pursuant to section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018. As a result, this report excludes \$68,534 million in budget authority, \$72,977 million in outlays, and all revenue effects stemming from legislation enacted before the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget published aggregate spending and revenues for fiscal year 2021 in the Congressional Record on May 4, 2020. It also excludes the budgetary effects of other laws, enacted this session, which were designated as emergency requirements in accordance with section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71. Those amounts are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (P.L. 116–142)	0	0	–8,091
Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Coronavirus Act (P.L. 116–148)	1	1	0
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 116–159)	–50	–39	0
Total	–49	–38	–8,091

^aIncludes the budgetary effects of nontemporary provisions that were included in division A of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 116–159).
^cSection 205 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 requires the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget to publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2021; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on May 4, 2020. The Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget has the authority to revise the budgetary aggregates for the budgetary effects of certain revenue and spending measures pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, as updated by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019.

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on May 4, 2020:	3,832,200	4,008,705	2,800,378
Revisions:			
Adjustment for Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 116–159)	0	92	0
Revised Senate Resolution	3,832,200	4,008,797	2,800,378

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF NOVEMBER 6, 2020
[In millions of dollars]

	2020	2021	2020–2025	2020–2030
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0	0	0
Enacted Legislation ^{b,c}				
Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (H.R. 7010, P.L. 116–142) ^d	–	–	–	–
Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (S. 3744, P.L. 116–145)	*	*	*	*
Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by Coronavirus Act (S. 4091, P.L. 116–148) ^d	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong Autonomy Act (H.R. 7440, P.L. 116–149)	0	0	–1	–7
A bill to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes (S. 4148, P.L. 116–150)	*	*	*	*
The Great American Outdoors Act (H.R. 1957, P.L. 116–152)	0	310	5,870	17,280
The Ryan Kules and Paul Benne Specially Adaptive Housing Improvement Act of 2019 (H.R. 3504, P.L. 116–154)	1	11	–93	0
Safeguarding America’s First Responders Act of 2020 (S. 3607, P.L. 116–157)	*	*	*	*
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (H.R. 8337, P.L. 116–159) ^e	*	*	*	*
Extension of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (H.R. 991, P.L. 116–164)	0	15	80	–136
Merrill’s Marauders Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 743, P.L. 116–170)	0	*	*	*
Defending the Integrity of Voting Systems Act (S. 1321, P.L. 116–179)	0	*	*	*
America’s Conservation Enhancement Act (S. 3051, P.L. 116–188)	0	*	*	*
A bill to amend the Klamath Basin Water Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 to make certain technical corrections. (S. 3758), P.L. 116–191)	0	*	*	*
	1	336	5,856	17,137
Impact on Deficit	1	336	5,856	17,137
Total Change in Outlays	1	321	5,781	16,866
Total Change in Revenues	0	–15	–75	–271

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
* = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000; — = excluded from PAYGO scorecard.
^a On May 4, 2020, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget reset the Senate’s Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.
^b The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.
^c Excludes off-budget amounts.
^d All amounts in this Act are designated as emergency requirements pursuant to section 4112(a) of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).
^e The budgetary effects of division B and each succeeding division of this Act are excluded from the Senate’s PAYGO Scorecard pursuant to section 4501 of that act. The remaining amounts in division A are insignificant.

ENFORCEMENT REPORT OF POINTS OF ORDER RAISED SINCE THE FY 2021 ENFORCEMENT FILING

Vote	Date	Measure	Violation	Motion to Waive	Result
118	June 15, 2020	S. Amdt. #1617, Great American Outdoors Act, to H.R. 1957	4106(a)-Senate-Pay-As-You-Go Violation ¹	Sen. Gardner (R-CO) ...	68–30, waived

¹ Senator Enzi raised a point of order against the measure pursuant to section 4106(a) of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018, because the amendment would increase on-budget deficits.

WORLD DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR ROAD TRAFFIC VICTIMS

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, November 15, 2020, will mark the 25th World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims, commemorating the millions of people killed and injured on the world’s roads. It is also a day to thank emergency responders for their role in saving lives; to reflect on the impact of road traffic deaths and injuries on families and communities; and to draw attention to the need for improved legislation, awareness, infrastructure, and technology to save more families from the tragedy of losing a loved one.

More than 1 million people die from road crashes every year, and tens of millions are seriously injured. Road traffic crashes are the No. 1 killer of young people aged 15–29 and the eighth leading cause of death among all people worldwide. Rochelle Sobel, President of the Association for Safe International Road Travel, highlighted the gravity of this issue and the imperative to fix it: “Every 27 seconds, somewhere in the world, a person dies in a road crash.”

On the 25th anniversary of World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims, it is important to remember the history and recommit to the goals of this day. It was initiated in 1995 as the European Day of Remembrance and quickly spread around the globe to countries in Africa, South America, and Asia. In 2005, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 60/2, recognizing November 15 as the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims. Since that time, the observance of this day has continued to spread to a growing number of countries on every continent.

This year, the stated goals of World Day of Remembrance 2020 include remembering all people killed and seriously injured on the roads, acknowledging the crucial work of the emergency services, advocating for better support to road traffic victims and their families, and promoting evidence-based actions to prevent and eventually stop further road traffic deaths and injuries.

Indeed, the day has become an important moment to focus international attention on this preventable epidemic

and as an advocacy tool in global efforts to reduce road casualties. As a result of the growing awareness and global call to action that World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims has generated, in September 2020, the United Nations passed a resolution declaring the years 2021 to 2030 a new Decade of Action for Road Safety. The declaration affirms the UN’s commitment to work vigorously to implement a new, ambitious agenda to halve road crash deaths by 2030.

Additionally, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3.6 calls on governments and their stakeholders, including NGOs and private citizens, to address the personal, medical, and financial burdens associated with road traffic deaths and injuries.

The devastation of losing a child, parent, sibling, partner, friend, caregiver, or caretaker; the struggle of having to care for a permanently disabled loved one, these are incalculable. Road traffic crashes are preventable, and so we owe it to our communities to work together so that the hopes and dreams of our loved ones are not shattered on the roads of the United States and the